



**JAPAN IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD:
A GIFT COLLECTION
FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN**

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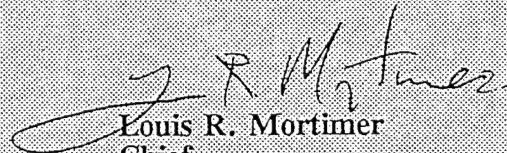
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Acknowledgment

This bibliography is an acknowledgment of a gift of the Government of Japan to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, United States Department of Defense. The gift of books and videocassettes resides in the collection of the National Defense University Library, Marshall Hall, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

Preface

This bibliography includes monographs, serial publications (all annuals or biennials), and videocassettes comprising a 132-item gift made in 1991 by the Government of Japan to the United States Department of Defense. Predominantly works relating to contemporary Japanese society, politics, and foreign policy, the collection is housed in the National Defense University Library, Marshall Hall, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

Two-thirds of the items in the collection are in English. For the most part they are works about Japan published in the United States and the United Kingdom. The other English-language works in the collection are Japanese editions of foreign publications or translations from Japanese- or English-language publications by Japanese scholars or Japanese government agencies and private organizations.

The other one-third of the items in the collection are in Japanese. These represent Japanese-language monographs and serials on contemporary topics. While most are the work of Japanese scholars and officials, some are translations of English-language foreign publications. The videocassettes, a series on Japanese geography, are narrated in Japanese with Japanese-language captions.

The entries in the bibliography are arranged alphabetically by individual or corporate author. The publication title, edition and series information, place of publication, name of publisher, and page count are given. A short annotation describing the general content of each item follows. A subject index can be found starting on page 29.

Ames, Walter L. *Police and Community in Japan*. (Center for Japanese Studies.) Berkeley: University of California Press, 1981. xvi, 247p.

The book is an outgrowth of the author's doctoral anthropology dissertation, the research for which was completed in 1975 with the cooperation of the National Police Agency. In the field, Ames worked as an observer in a police station in a Tokyo suburb and in a police station and a rural "residential police-box" in Okayama Prefecture. Emphasis is put on the study of police-community relations and on the training of police officers. Nineteen figures and sixteen statistical tables, as well as black and white photographs, illustrate the text. Includes a glossary, a bibliography, and an index.

Aoki, Masahiko (ed.). *The Economic Analysis of the Japanese Firm*. (Contributions to Economic Analysis, No. 151.) Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1984. x, 425p.

A collection of essays by Japanese, American, Israeli, and British scholars on Japanese industrial organization, industrial management, business enterprises, and corporations. The book was envisioned as an effort to provide up-to-date technical analysis of the Japanese economy and to provide a perspective on the subject that the editor found lacking in earlier analyses. Includes bibliographies and author and subject indexes.

Aoki, Michiko Y., and Margaret B. Dardess (comps. and eds.). *As the Japanese See It: Past and Present*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1981. ix, 315p.

A collection of essays and excerpts reprinted or translated from a variety of English- and Japanese-language publications. The subjects include religion, the family, the community, and the state. They are intended to illustrate life and thought in Japan both historically and in the postwar era.

Apter, David Ernest, and Nagayo Sawa. *Against the State: Politics and Social Protest in Japan*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1984. ix, 271p.

A detailed case study of political and social protest against the New Tokyo International Airport at Narita-Sanzukuba. Three themes are included in the book: the success of the government in building a new—albeit truncated—airport, the problem of violent protest in a democratic society, and the problem of applying modern social science theories when studying the people involved in social protest. Includes bibliographical references and an index.

Balassa, Bela A., and Marcus Noland. *Japan in the World Economy*. Washington: Institute for International Economics, 1988. xii, 290p.

This eight-chapter book covers the past and future Japanese economy, the changing pattern of international specialization and industrial policy, trade policy, saving and investment behavior, interaction of domestic and international macroeconomic forces, international leadership, and conclusions and policy recommendations. Forty-two statistical tables, seventeen figures, a bibliography, and an index are included.

Japan in the Contemporary World

Barnett, Robert W. *Beyond War: Japan's Concept of Comprehensive National Security*. Washington: Pergamon-Brassey's, 1984. xv, 155p.

An analysis of the *Report on Comprehensive National Security* prepared in 1980 by a task force at the request of Prime Minister Ohira Masayoshi. The first chapter translates the summary of the report and is followed by two chapters presenting the author's views on Japanese strategic thinking and twelve chapters summarizing interviews held with a wide spectrum of Japanese and American officials and business leaders on the subject of Japan's national security. The final chapter appraises the relevance of the report three years after its 1980 publication. Four appendixes provide economic data relevant to the discussion. Includes bibliographical references and an index.

Bernstein, Gail Lee, and Haruhiro Fukui. *Japan and the World: Essays on Japanese History and Politics in Honour of Ishida Takeshi*. (St. Antony's/Macmillan Series.) Basingstoke, Hampshire, United Kingdom: Macmillan, in association with St. Antony's College, Oxford University, 1988. xxii, 294p.

A volume of contributed essays honoring the doyen of Japanese social science, Ishida Takeshi, inspired by the announcement of his retirement in 1983. The subjects of the thirteen essays, written by noted scholars from Canada, West Germany, Hong Kong, Israel, the United Kingdom, and the United States, the thirteen essays are organized under the following categories: ways of seeing the world; development, authority, and conformity; political institutions and practices; and Japan's impact on the world. Sixteen black and white photographs and reproductions of woodblock prints, seven figures, and five statistical tables illustrate the text. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Bestor, Theodore C. *Neighborhood Tokyo*. (Studies of the East Asian Institute, Columbia University.) Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1989. xvi, 347p.

Provides detailed anthropological analysis of the development, local politics, administration, community services, neighborhood events, formal hierarchies of participation and power, friends and neighbors, and the festival and local social order of Miyamoto-chō, a Tokyo neighborhood. The analysis is based on field work done from 1979 to 1981. Eleven black and white photographs, eight text tables, four appendix tables, and four maps illustrate the author's findings. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Bingman, Charles F. *Japanese Government Leadership and Management*. Basingstoke, Hampshire, United Kingdom: Macmillan, 1989. viii, 165p.

The first half of the book describes the organization of and means by which work is carried out by central and local government in postwar Japan. The second half is devoted to analyses of the interaction of government agencies with one another, with industry, and with the public sector. A final chapter discusses the civil service. An appendix provides the text of the Constitution of Japan. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Bunge, Frederica M. (ed.). *Japan: A Country Study*. 4th ed. (Foreign Area Studies, The American University.) (Area Handbook Series. DA-Pam 55-30.) Washington: GPO, 1982. xxvii, 494p.

The revised edition of the 1974 *Area Handbook for Japan*. The eight chapters, written by area and subject specialists, cover the country's history, society and environment, education and the arts, the economy, international economic relations, political system, foreign relations, and national security. Numerous black and white photographs illustrate the text; there are twenty figures and an appendix of twenty-seven informational and statistical tables. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Burks, Ardath W. *Japan: A Postindustrial Power*. 2d ed., rev. and updated. (Westview Profiles. Nations of Contemporary Asia Series.) Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1984. xiv, 263p.

Provides analysis of Japan's industrialization in geographical, cultural, and historical contexts. After describing the development of Japan from its Paleolithic origins, the author emphasizes postwar economy and politics and the postindustrial society. Special chapters are devoted to the "Japanese character" and Japan in the world. Includes seven figures, six statistical tables, seventeen black and white photographs, bibliographical references, and an index.

Cargill, Thomas F., and Shoichi Royama. *The Transition of Finance in Japan and the United States: A Comparative Perspective*. (Hoover Press Publication, No. 372.) Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1988. ix, 246p.

A comparison of the financial and monetary arrangements within the United States and Japan in the 1970s and up to 1987. Following a discussion of financial arrangements prior to the reform of the 1970s and 1980s, emphasis is put on the transition that these arrangements went through during this period. The catalysts of financial reform and market and regulatory responses also are discussed. The appendix comprises an analytical chronology of major changes in the Japanese financial and monetary environment between 1975 and 1986. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Chūma, Kiyofuku. *Saigunbi no seijigaku* (The Politics of Rearmament). Tokyo: Chishikisha, Shōwa 60 [1985]. 284p.

The book approaches the question of Japanese rearmament under four major headings: a reasonable military and peaceful restraint, the United States and the Soviet Union and changing concepts of defense, the process for determining defense policy, and Japanese choices and world peace. In the first section various factions involved in the revision of the Constitution are discussed along with the examples of other countries. The second section discusses Japan's position in world security, the Soviet threat, and United States pressure on Japan to rearm. The third section describes the input of various domestic factions along with foreign groups and factors influencing defense policy. The last section outlines the state of Japanese defense policy in the mid-1980s. Includes chapter notes, seventeen tables, and nine charts.

Clark, Rodney. *The Japanese Company*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979. x, 282p.

Based on field research in a Japanese company, the book analyzes in detail the historical development, industrial relations, organization and management, employment, management-employee relations, and the role of the company in Japanese society. The author presents statistical data and other information in thirty-two tables and four figures. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Cohen, Theodore. *Remaking Japan: The American Occupation as New Deal*. (Ed., Herbert Passin.) (Studies of the East Asian Institute.) New York: Free Press, 1987. xxiii, 533p.

A detailed history of the Allied occupation of Japan from 1945 to 1952. The twenty-five chapters are organized as follows: The Plan and the New Deal, MacArthur and His Men, A Question of Priorities, The Occupation of the Japanese Labor Movement, The Limits of Democratization, The Last Targets: Oligarchs and Bureaucrats, and To Rescue the American Taxpayer. Appendixes provide information on yen-dollar equivalency, a glossary of abbreviations used in the text, and organization charts of the United States Far East Command and the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. Includes bibliographic references and a name index.

Japan in the Contemporary World

Cole, Robert E. *Work, Mobility, and Participation: A Comparative Study of American and Japanese Industry*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1979. 293p.

A systematic analysis of labor market behavior comparing industries in Detroit and Yokohama. The book emphasizes job mobility in the two cities; several chapters are also devoted to work redesign in Japan, the Japanese work ethic, and lessons that American labor could learn from the Japanese. Statistical, informational, and functional diagrams are used to illustrate the author's findings. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Collcutt, Martin, Marius Jansen, and Isao Kumakura. *Cultural Atlas of Japan*. (An Equinox Book.) Oxford: Phaidon, 1988. 240p.

A cultural history of Japan in atlas form. The volume goes well beyond traditional atlases, however, and is a richly illustrated reference work covering Japanese history from its Paleolithic origins to postwar reconstruction. Includes forty-six maps, hundreds of color photographs and art reproductions, and nineteen special pictorial/textual sections on specific topics, such as the Ainu, gardens, and Japan and the West. Also includes a chronological table, bibliographical references, a gazetteer, and an index.

Cook, Alice Hanson, and Hiroko Hayashi. *Working Women in Japan: Discrimination, Resistance, and Reform*. (Cornell International Industrial and Labor Relations Report, No. 10.) Ithaca: New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1980. 124p.

A short appraisal of the role of women in the Japanese work force and the discrimination they face in employment. Legal ramifications and retirement practices for women in the work force and discrimination against women in pay, transfers, maternity leave, and retirement are discussed. A thirteen-table appendix provides statistical data relating to the authors' findings. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Curtis, Gerald L. *Nihongata seiji no honshitsu* (The Japanese Way of Politics). Tokyo: TBS Buritanika, 1987. 294p.

The Japanese-language translation of Gerald L. Curtis's *The Japanese Way of Politics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1988; JQ1609.A1C868 1988). Includes chapters on Japan's changing political party system, the structure of the Liberal Democratic Party and its political power, the Japan Socialist Party, electioneering and funding, and the changing electorate. Includes bibliographical notes, a table of election results from 1946 through 1986, and a translator's afterword.

Discover Japan: Words, Customs, and Concepts. Tokyo: Kodansha, 1982-83. Vol. 1, vi, 208p; Vol. 2, 214p.

Reprints of the 1975 edition of *A Hundred Things Japanese* (Vol. 1) and the 1980 edition of *A Hundred More Things Japanese* (Vol. 2) published by the Japan Culture Institute in Tokyo, 1975-1980. The reprints have new prefaces written by Donald Richie, who also is listed among the contributors, who are primarily non-Japanese. The entries consist of explanations of commonly used Japanese terms, such as *sumo* (Japanese wrestling), *Kurisumasu* (Christmas), and Imari (a type of pottery). The Japanese is given in *kanji* or *kana* and *romaji* (Japanese in roman characters), followed by a short essay on the term illustrated with either a color or black and white photograph. Each volume includes an index.

Dower, John W. *War Without Mercy: Race and Power in the Pacific War*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1986. xii, 399p.

The author discusses the paradoxical phenomenon of the violence of war and the racial hatred that was expressed by the antagonists during World War II and the dramatic transformation from "bitter enmity to genuine cooperation" after the war. Following chapters on race war, "knowing your enemy," and war hatred and war crimes, the book concentrates on an analysis of World War II from both a United States and a Japanese perspective. An epilogue analyzes the transition from war to peace. A collection of wartime propaganda cartoons and posters showing—from the United States perspective—Japanese soldiers as demonic animals and Americans as Caucasian musclebound heroes and—from the Japanese perspective—American and British officials and soldiers as corrupt buffoons trodding on the Asian people. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Eizō Sofuto Kyoku. *Kokudo no sugata: Chikei hen, 1* (Shape of the Country: Topography, 1). VHS, 29 min. Tokyo: Gakken, 1988. Videocassette.

Provides color photographs and narrative describing Japan's geographic position, topographical characteristics of the Japanese archipelago, and mountains and volcanos, hills and plains, and coastal areas.

Eizō Sofuto Kyoku. *Kokudo no sugata: Kikō hen, 2* (Shape of the Country: Climate, 2). VHS, 29 min. Tokyo: Gakken, 1988. Videocassette.

Provides color photographs and narrative describing Japan's general climatic characteristics, Japan in the summer and the winter, and Japan's inland waterways.

Eizō Sofuto Kyoku. *Kyūshū-Okinawa chihō, 3* (Kyūshū-Okinawa Region, 3). VHS, 40 min. Tokyo: Gakken, 1988. Videocassette.

Provides a Landsat view of Kyūshū and Okinawa and color photographs and narrative describing their natural features; resources and agricultural and industrial production; residents; and land, air, and sea connections with other areas.

Eizō Sofuto Kyoku. *Chūgoku-Shikoku chihō, 4* (Chūgoku-Shikoku Region, 4). VHS, 30 min. Tokyo: Gakken, 1988. Videocassette.

Provides a Landsat view of the Chūgoku-Shikoku region and color photographs and narrative describing its natural features; resources and agricultural, aquaculture, and industrial production; residents; and land and sea connections with other areas.

Eizō Sofuto Kyoku. *Kinki chihō, 5* (Kinki Region, 5). VHS, 39 min. Tokyo: Gakken, 1988. Videocassette.

Provides a Landsat view of the Kinki region and color photographs and narrative describing its natural features; resources and agricultural and industrial production; residents; and land, air, and sea connections with other areas.

Japan in the Contemporary World

Eizō Sofuto Kyoku. *Chūbu chihō*, 6 (Central Region, 6). VHS, 40 min. Tokyo: Gakken, 1988. Videocassette.

Provides a Landsat view of the Chūbu region and color photographs and narrative describing its natural features; resources and agricultural, aquaculture, and industrial production; residents; and land and air transportation routes.

Eizō Sofuto Kyoku. *Kantō chihō*, 7 (Kantō Region, 7). VHS, 44 min. Tokyo: Gakken, 1988. Videocassette.

Provides a Landsat view of the Kantō region and color photographs and narrative describing its natural features; resources and agricultural and industrial production and fishing; residents; and air and land connections with other areas.

Eizō Sofuto Kyoku. *Tōhoku chihō*, 8 (Northeastern Region, 8). VHS, 30 min. Tokyo: Gakken, 1988. Videocassette.

Provides a Landsat view of the Tōhoku region and color photographs and narrative describing its natural features; resources, forestry, agricultural and industrial production and fishing; residents; and land routes to other areas.

Eizō Sofuto Kyoku. *Hokkaidō chihō*, 9 (Hokkaidō Region, 9). VHS, 23 min. Tokyo: Gakken, 1988. Videocassette.

Provides a Landsat view of the Hokkaidō region and color photographs and narrative describing its natural features; resources, forestry, and agricultural, mining and industrial production; residents; and Chitose Airport.

Ellison, Herbert J. *Japan and the Pacific Quadrille: The Major Powers in East Asia*. (Special Study of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.) Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1987. xii, 252p.

Ten essays contributed by scholars from American and Japanese universities analyze the dynamic interaction of Japan, China, the Soviet Union, and the United States. The editor's introduction on Japan's role in the Pacific quadrille is followed by essays on stability and fluctuation in East Asian politics; the geopolitics of East Asia and Southeast Asia; the East Asian economy; Japanese foreign policy; Japanese relations with China, the Soviet Union, and the United States; changing perceptions of Japan's international role; and a concluding chapter on the Pacific quadrille since 1983, the year a conference was held in Tokyo to present the papers collected in this volume. Fourteen tables and two figures provide economic data relevant to the discussion. Includes bibliographical references and an index.

Eto, Hajime, and Konomu Matsui. *R&D Management Systems in Japanese Industry*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1984. ix, 331p.

A collection of essays written and edited by research and development specialists from Japanese government agencies, universities, and industries, the books includes chapters on fifth-generation computers, a policy guidance system for complex innovation, evaluation of R&D investment, Japanese creativity, technology-based innovation, trends in patents, behavior in R&D organizations, and soft science. Includes statistical tables, organizational and functional diagrams, and bibliographic references.

Feldman, Robert Alan. *Japanese Financial Markets: Deficits, Dilemmas, and Deregulation*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1986. x, 245p.

Among the subjects covered by this analysis of Japanese financial markets are the evolution of the financial system; innovation and deregulation; alternative models; monetary policy; internationalization; and market pressure, feedback, and deregulation. Fifty statistical tables and thirteen figures supplement the text. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Fletcher, William Miles, III. *The Search for a New Order: Intellectuals and Fascism in Prewar Japan*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1982. x, 226p.

A history and political analysis of the development of Japanese fascism between 1926 and 1945. The nine chapters include: Politics and Intellectuals in Prewar Japan; Striving for Social Reform; Perceptions of Crisis; A Turn to the State; Confronting Fascism and Nationalism; The Early Years of the Shōwa Research Association; Designing a New Order; Political Mobilization; and Intellectuals, Fascism, and the Quest for Power. Considerable emphasis is put on the activities of Prince Konoe Fumimaro, the dominant political personality of the 1930s and architect of the Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere, and of his "braintrust," the Shōwa Research Association. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Forbis, William H. *Japan Today: People, Places, Power*. Tokyo: Tuttle, 1976. ix, 463p.

As the subtitle suggests, the book describes in detail the character of the Japanese people, their living environment, and their political life. Four color maps show the Japanese main islands, the transportation system, Japan's position in Asia, and details of the Tokyo area. The twenty-six-chapter book includes a three-page foreword by Senator Mike Mansfield, then majority leader of the United States Senate, a bibliography, and an index.

Hasegawa, Keitarō. *Keizai Kokubōron: Keibusō Nihon no susume* (Economy of National Defence: The Case for Light Armament of Japan). Tokyo: TBS Buritanika, 1984. 254p.

This book makes the case for the economic necessity of arms reduction in five chapters entitled the "Economic Minus of Arms Expansion," "How Do Military Forces and Enterprises Differ," "Thoughts on National Security," "Is Japan a Secure Nation?" and "War Cannot Happen."

Hayashi, Kichiro (ed.). *The U.S.-Japanese Economic Relationship: Can It Be Improved?* New York: New York University Press, 1989. xviii, 356p.

The goal of the authors in presenting this collection on United States and Japanese economic policies is "the reduction of existing as well as latest economic conflict" between the two nations. The nine essays include comparative analyses of the relationship of economy and culture, cross-cultural-interface management, interfirm production systems, parts supply systems, formulation and legislation of trade and industrial policy, management styles, policy mechanisms, taxation, and future perspectives. Organizational and functional diagrams and statistical tables illustrate the text. Includes chapter bibliographies and an index.

Japan in the Contemporary World

Heiwa Anzen Hoshō Kenkyūjo. *Ajia no anzen hoshō, 1990-1991* (Asian Security 1990-1991). Tokyo: Asagumo Shinbunsha, 1990. 305p.

Despite its title, most of the book deals with major events in the Asia-Pacific region from January through December 1989. After focusing on the Indochina situation and constructive deliberations and Japanese-United States relations, the book reviews major events and policies in the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, the Korean Peninsula, Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Indian Subcontinent, and the Southwest Pacific and in the areas of arms control and refugees. Includes two tables and a chronology of political, security, and economic events from July 1989 through June 1990.

Hitamura, Hiroshi, Ryohei Murata, and Hisahiko Okazaki. *Between Friends: Japanese Diplomats Look at Japan-U.S. Relations*. (Trans., Daniel R. Zoll.) New York: Weatherhill, 1985. vii, 220p.

A translation of *Nichi-Bei kankei o toitsumeru*, originally published in 1983, the book was written by three top-ranking Japanese diplomats. Each had long-term involvement in Japan-United States foreign relations. The book includes analysis of developments on both the Japanese and the United States sides and the differences between Japan and the United States. The "natural alliance" of the two nations also is discussed and analyzed in the context of East-West relations. Specific issues are then reviewed: defense, economic friction, the need for communication and cooperation, and the international context of the relationship.

Hoston, Germaine A. *Marxism and the Crisis of Development in Prewar Japan*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986. xviii, 401p.

The book concentrates on leftist political developments in Japan in the 1920s and 1930s. Chapters include the political, economic, and intellectual setting in the 1910s and 1920s; the evolution of Marxism in Japan; external factors; internal party politics; the development of capitalism in Japan; an analysis of the Asiatic mode of production and the periodization of Japanese history, the emperor system and the Marxist theory of the state, the agrarian problem, and postwar developments in what the author calls "the continuing controversy." Includes ten statistical tables, a bibliography, and an index.

Hrebenar, Ronald J., with contributions by Peter Berton, et al. *The Japanese Party System: From One-Party Rule to Coalition Government*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1986. xviii, 330p.

The contributors are scholars in Japanese, British, and American universities. The eleven chapters, eight of which were written by Hrebenar, include analyses of the Japanese party system, the parties of the left and center, and the Liberal Democratic Party and its future. Includes forty-five statistical tables, thirteen figures, a brief bibliography, and an index.

Inoki, Masamichi. *Kuni o mamoru* (Defending the Country). Tokyo: Rikifu Shobō, 1985. 528p.

This fifth book in the collected works of Inoki Masamichi traces the roots of his love of country to his childhood and gives his conception of a defense that would be appropriate to Japan. Indicates Japan's similarities and differences with other countries and describes and refutes other Japanese defense theories. Includes tables and a portrait of the author.

Inoki, Masamichi. *Tennō Heika* (His Majesty the Emperor). Tokyo: TBS Buritanika, 1986. 298p.

The author, born in 1914, begins by describing the great reverence that he developed for the emperor as he grew up in the 1920s and 1930s and how that reverence remained with him through the disastrous events at the end of World War II and for the rest of his life. The rest of the book is a biography of the Shōwa Emperor (Hirohito), describing his youth and early education and training before he assumed the throne and tracing his life through the tumultuous times culminating in World War II and his special status after the war. The book closes with an afterword in which the author states that any attributions of guilt to the Shōwa Emperor for the events surrounding World War II arise out of misunderstanding at home and abroad. Includes a portrait of the Emperor Shōwa.

International Culture Institute. *Who's Who in Japan, 1987-88*. Hong Kong: 1987. 1281p.

A biennial compilation of biographic data on Japanese cabinet ministers, members of the National Diet, officials of public corporations, ranking civil servants, governors, mayors, and prefectural and city assembly members. There also are entries for leading figures in the fields of commerce and industry, medicine, journalism, visual and performing arts, literature, and education. To the extent information is available, entries include name; academic degree or professional license; current position; date of birth; education; career data; honors, awards, and decorations; public, professional, or international organizations; spouse's name; hobbies; address; and telephone number. Approximately 51,000 names are included in the directory.

Itasaka, Gen (ed.). *Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan*. Tokyo: Kodansha, 1983. 9 v.; 1986 1 v. supplement.

Includes eight volumes of information on the history of Japan as well as sociological, political, cultural, geographic, economic, and other subjects covering virtually all aspects of traditional and contemporary Japan. A ninth volume is an index listing the contributors and their professional affiliations, notes on romanization and on using the index, and the index itself. The index provides Chinese *kanji* and Japanese *kana* for primary entries. Each entry ends with source documentation and the contributor's name. Numerous maps, organizational diagrams, and photographs illustrate the text. An appendix provides an alphabetical listing of era names (*nengō*) and dates from Taika (A.D. 645-650) to Shōwa (1926-). A supplement issued in 1986 provides additional and updated information; it also has an index.

Itō, Kenichi. *Kokka to senryaku* (State and Strategy). Tokyo: Chūō Kōronsha, Shōwa 60 [1985]. xii, 306p.

Begins by defining "grand strategy" and its application to international politics and diplomacy. Then, after reviewing the classical strategic doctrines of Karl von Clausewitz, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Mao Zedong, and Basil Liddell Hart from a modern perspective, the author proposes a grand strategy for Japan in its particular strategic environment with possible scenarios for total nuclear war, limited nuclear war, total conventional war, limited conventional war, and military threat. Includes notes and an index of personal names.

Japan in the Contemporary World

Jackson, John Howard, Jean-Victor Louis, and Mitsuo Matsushita. *Implementing the Tokyo Round: National Constitutions and International Economic Rules*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1984. 223 p.

Five essays on the results and significance of the Tokyo Round (1973 to 1979) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks. The essays include: law and world economic interdependence, the European Economic Community and the implementation of the GATT Tokyo Round results, Japan and the implementation of the Tokyo Round results, United States law and implementation of the Tokyo Round negotiations, and national constitutions and the international economics system. Includes a list and references for the Tokyo Round agreements, chapter endnotes, and an index.

Japan. Defense Agency. *Bōei hakusho* (Defense White Paper). Tokyo: Ōkurasho Insatsukyoku, Heisei 2 [1990]. 358p.

Annual publication of the Japan Defense Agency (published in English translation as *Defense of Japan*, Tokyo: Defense Agency, 1990; UA845.J32 1990). The work is divided into four parts: international military situation, Japan's defense policy, present conditions and problems of national defense of Japan, and the people and defense. Includes eleven informational sidebar boxes, forty-six informational and organizational diagrams, and twenty statistical tables. Illustrated with numerous color photographs.

Japan. Defense Agency. *Defense of Japan*. (Trans., Japan Times.) Tokyo: Defense Agency, 1990. xvi, 346p.

English-language version of the annual white paper produced by Japan's Defense Agency. A translation of *Boei hakusho* (Defense White Paper). The work is divided into four parts: international military situation, Japan's defense policy, present conditions and problems of national defense of Japan, and the people and defense. There also are eleven informational sidebar boxes, forty-six informational and organizational diagrams, and twenty statistical tables. Numerous black and white photographs illustrate the text.

Japan. Management and Coordination Agency. Statistics Bureau. *Nihon tōkei nenkan, Heisei 1/Japan Statistical Yearbook, 1990*. 39th ed. Tōkyō: Japan Statistical Association, 1989. xxxii, 840p.

A comprehensive annual compilation of official statistics organized into twenty-four major geographic, demographic, economic, and social categories. Each category begins with a narrative explanation of the data. The text and tables and two of the four appendixes (key statistics and a description of the relationship between the tables in the current edition and those in the five-volume *Historical Statistics of Japan*) are in both Japanese and English. The other two appendixes—a guide to sources and index—are in Japanese only.

Japan. Management and Coordination Agency. Statistics Bureau. *Statistical Handbook of Japan, 1990*. Tokyo: Japan Statistical Association, 1990. iv, 158p.

Primarily a book of statistical data on Japan's land and climate; population; economic development; manufacturing and construction; transportation and communication; domestic and foreign trade; finance and banking; labor force; household economy and prices; social security and health; education, culture and science; international cooperation; and government. The annual also provides comparative data on main economic indicators of selected countries, foreign exchange rates, and a list of conversion factors. Ninety-eight statistical tables, seventy-two maps and charts, and twenty-four black and white and color photographs are included. Users seeking more comprehensive data are encouraged in the foreword to refer to the *Japan Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Statistics of Japan*.

Japan. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. *Diplomatic Bluebook, 1990: Japan's Diplomatic Activities*. (Japan Reference Series.) Tokyo: Japan Times, 1990. 324p.

A translation of *Gaikō seisho: Waga gaikō no kinkyō* (Diplomatic Bluebook: Recent State of Japanese Diplomacy). The annual edition describes Japan's perception of the international situation under twenty-two topical categories (search for new East-West relations, drug problems, non-Japanese residents in Japan, and so forth) and reports its diplomatic activities for the period August 1989 to July 1990. A short final chapter discusses the "Diplomacy Machine," touching on the role, mechanics, payroll, and budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An appendix provides the texts of major foreign policy statements and an extensive chronology of VIP visits to and from Japan during the period. Several statistical and informational tables accompany the text.

Japan. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. *Gaikō seisho: Waga gaikō no kinkyō* (Diplomatic Bluebook: Recent State of Japanese Diplomacy). Tokyo: Ōkurasho Insatsukyoku, 1990. 468p.

Annual publication of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (published in English translation as *Diplomatic Bluebook, 1990: Japan's Diplomatic Activities*, Tokyo: Japan Times, 1990; DS845.J16b) is divided into four chapters dealing with Japan's overall foreign policy goals, diplomatic challenges to Japan in the establishment of a new world order, Japan's relations with specific regions of the world, and the structure and functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An appendix provides major foreign policy speeches and communiqués. Numerous statistical and informational tables are included in a separate appendix. Text is illustrated with numerous color photographs.

Japan Foundation. *Catalogue of Books in English on Japan, 1945-1981*. Tokyo: Japan Foundation, 1986. viii, 726p.

This catalog lists English-language materials published about Japan between 1945 and 1981. Some 9,000 books selected from the National Diet Library and the Japan Foundation Library are listed. It is intended as a comprehensive reference tool, and all titles also have been entered on a computer database that is routinely updated. Full bibliographic data and location are given for each entry.

Japan Institute of International Affairs. *White Papers of Japan, 1988-89*. Tokyo: 1990. 218p.

Provides the texts of white papers on a variety of foreign policy, economic, health and welfare, and environmental topics published by the government in 1988 and 1989 and two policy speeches made by the prime minister and minister of foreign affairs before the National Diet on March 2, 1990. A thirteen-page appendix contains statistical tables providing 1982-88 data that relate to the subjects of the white papers.

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Japan Publications Guide Service. *Japan English Publications in Print, 1985-86*. Tokyo: Intercontinental Marketing, 1985. 365p.

This catalog combines, updates, and expands information published in the 1981 edition of *Japan English Magazine Directory* and the 1980 edition of *Japan English Books in Print*, which the new volume replaces. The preface notes that the JPGS offers database services for special printouts, searches, and supply services. A similar volume is available for publications in English from Southeast Asian publishers. The catalog has entries by subject, title, and author and lists the publisher, ISBN or ISSN, the price in yen, and other selection information.

Japan Special Libraries Association. Committee of Statistical Survey and Research. *Directory of Information Sources in Japan, 1986*. Tokyo: Nichigai Associates, 1986. xiii, 378p.

The directory includes listings for 1,778 specialized information sources derived from questionnaires filled in with data from May 1, 1984. The sources are organized by major categories: government, national institutions, public corporations and governmental organizations, local government, universities and colleges, learned societies and independent organizations, private enterprises, and international organizations and foreign government institutions. Subjects covered by the various libraries, research institutes, and other special information facilities range from agriculture to education and engineering, humanities, medicine, telecommunications, and utilities. Organization names appear in English, Japanese, and Japanese romanization (romaji); addresses, telephone numbers, type of information provided, publications, and other relevant information are supplied. Includes English and romaji name indexes.

Johnson, Chalmers A. *Conspiracy at Matsukawa*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972. x, 460p.

A detailed history of the Matsukawa Railroad Accident in July 1949, which involved the suspicious death of the president of the Japanese National Railroads, followed by crimes against various trains and, finally, the sabotage of a train at the village of Matsukawa. The accident is described as "the biggest cause célèbre in the history of law suits in Japan" and was replete with alleged conspiracy involving China, the Soviet Union, and the United States and the effort of Allied occupation officials to introduce Anglo-American adversary proceedings into Japanese criminal trials. Eighteen black and white photographs illustrate the book. Includes a bibliography.

Kaihara, Osamu. *Nihon no kokubō o kangaeru* (Thoughts on Japanese Defense). Tokyo: Jiji Tsūshinsha, Shōwa 60 [1985] (Shōwa 61 [1986] printing). 257p.

An overview of the military situation in the mid-1980s arranged in three chapters covering the state and security, Japanese national defense, and military doctrine. In the first chapter, the author discusses the international situation, ideological conflict, the effects and limitations of military power, and the Soviet threat. In the second chapter he analyzes Japan's military past and aspirations for the future along with such specific issues as budget limitations and sea-lane security. In the third chapter, such necessary measures as obtaining a military force and providing for emergency situations are reviewed. Includes charts and tables.

Kamiya, Fuji. *Sengoshi no naka no Nichi-Bei kankei* (Japanese-American Relations in Postwar History). Tokyo: Shichōsha, 1989. 248p.

The author, a longtime scholar of Japanese-United States relations, suggests that much of the problem in the relationship comes from an "image gap" and a "communications gap." In an attempt to analyze the problem, he traces the relationship from the 1853 arrival of Commodore Matthew C. Perry in Edo Bay to the beginning of the George Bush administration, with a detailed discussion of the evolution of the relationship in the postwar period.

Kataoka, Tetsuya, and Ramon H. Myers. *Defending an Economic Superpower: Reassessing the U.S.-Japan Security Alliance*. (Westview Special Studies on East Asia.) Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1989. ix, 120p.

An analysis of the United States-Japan security relationship. Research for the book was funded by the United States Department of Defense. Illustrated with statistical tables, a diagram of force deployment in and around Japan, and charts dealing with Japan's economic and national security, the book covers the problems in the alliance being debated on both sides. Analyses of Japan's defense industry and armed forces also are provided. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Katō, Yōzō. *Waga kuni no bōei seisaku: Sono jittai to kadai* (Japanese Defense Strategy: Actual Situations and Themes). Tokyo: Nihon Kyōiku Shinbunsha, Shōwa 58 [1983]. xix, 222p.

The author states in the preface that, despite all of the troubles in the world, the United Nations offers hope for world peace. The rest of the book is divided into chapters dealing with the United Nations in theory and practice, the international military situation, fundamental Japanese security issues, neutralism and the Japanese-United States security system, the maintenance of a national defense system, and politics and defense. Includes bibliographic notes and organizational diagrams of Japanese, United States, British, West German, and French defense establishments.

Kobayashi, Kesaji, and Hidemasa Morikawa (eds.). *Development of Managerial Enterprise: The International Conference on Business History 12: Proceedings of the Fuji Conference*. (International Conference on Business History, 1985, Fuji Education Center.) Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1986. xx, 296p.

Provides texts, commentaries, and responses for the nine papers presented at the second session (January 5-8, 1985) of the third series of business history conferences held annually at the Fuji Educational Center in Shizuoka, Japan. Topics include: the prerequisites for the development of managerial capitalism in prewar Japan; managers, families, and financiers; the rise of managerial enterprise in Germany, 1870 to 1930; strategy, structure, and management development in the United States and the United Kingdom; recruitment and training of middle managers in Japan, 1900-30; railroads and the development of managerial enterprise in Britain, 1850-1939; a comparative study of two Japanese shipbuilding firms, 1896-1927; the development of managerial enterprises in India; and large firms in small countries. Includes bibliographical references and an index.

Koh, Byung Chul. *Japan's Administrative Elite*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989. xv, 297p.

The author offers his observations on the role of the administrative elite in a development state; historical overviews of the prewar bureaucracy and occupation era civil service reforms; and details on civil service recruitment, promotion, socialization, interaction, and rewards. Two functional diagrams and thirty-eight statistical tables are used to support the author's analyses. Includes a bibliography and an index.

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Koizumi, Chikashi. *Kaku gunji dōmei to Jieitai* (The Nuclear Military Alliance and the Self-Defense Forces). Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha, ca. 1988. 213p.

Discusses the formation of the Self-Defense Forces and the evolution of the military, political, and economic alliance with the United States. Deals specifically with United States maritime strategy and the Self-Defense Forces' part in that strategy and gives a detailed description of each of the Self-Defense Forces and political efforts to stop Japan's rapid development into a "strategic military power." Includes an organization chart of the Japanese military establishment and tables of organization and equipment.

Kosai, Yutaka, and Yoshitaro Ogino. *The Contemporary Japanese Economy*. (Trans., Ralph Thompson.) (Studies in the Modern Japanese Economy Series.) London: Macmillan, 1984. xi, 134p.

An English translation adapted from the authors' *Nihon keizai tenbo* published in 1980. At the time of the writing of the original edition, the authors were officials of the Economic Planning Agency. The eight sections of the book include: high economic growth, 1955-70; business cycles, international balance of payments, and inflation; from high growth to low growth; industrial structure and organization; recent developments in industrial structure and organization; Japan's financial system; social changes; and government economic policies. Numerous statistical tables and functional diagrams illustrate the text. Includes bibliographies and an index.

Kōsaka, Masataka. *Kokusai masatsu: taikoku Nihon no yowatarigaku* (International Friction: A Study of Japan's Getting Along in the World with the Major Powers). Tokyo: Tōyō Keizai Shinpōsha, 1987. 229p.

Discusses various sources of friction between postwar Japan and the major powers. Draws a comparison between Japan's quest for rapid economic development in the Meiji period (1868-1912) and the postwar period. Traces historical and other sources of economic friction with the United States and success in relieving friction through international cooperation and international societies. Finishes with a discussion of the rise of the "Asia-Pacific Era" and concomitant political and economic problems with China and Japan's other neighbors.

Kōsaka, Masataka, and Robert A. Scalapino (eds.) *Ajia de seiji kyōryoku wa kanō ka: Keizai masatsu to taikoku no kyōgō no hazama de* (Is Asian Political Cooperation Possible? Between Economic Friction and Big Power Competition). Tokyo: Ningen no Kagakusha, 1987. 314p.

A compilation of the proceedings of the Security Conference on Asia and the Pacific held in Tokyo in August 1985. The twelve articles discuss Asian regional political and economic cooperation and the affects of strategic issues on that cooperation. Includes bibliographical notes at the end of each article. (The English-language translation of this book is entitled *Peace, Politics, and Economics in Asia: The Challenge to Cooperate*, Washington: Pergamon-Brassey's, 1988 (DS518.1.P44 1988).

Kyōgoku, Jun'ichi. *Nihon no seiji* (Japanese Politics). Tokyo: Tōkyō Daigaku Shuppankai, 1983 (1984 printing). v, 403, viii p.

The three-section book discusses the politics, the political system, and the use of power. The first section covers the "systematic model" for participation and division of responsibility, the Constitution and the National Diet, and the use of the system to promote peace and prosperity. The second section analyzes the meaning and basic structure of the political system, the various groupings and layers of groups within this system, and competition among them. The third section reviews the nature and processes of paternal politics, sound argument and popular opinion, and the processes of power politics. Includes an index and a bibliography.

Lauren, Paul Gordon, and Raymond F. Wylie (eds.). *Destinies Shared: U.S.-Japanese Relations*. (Westview Special Studies on East Asia.) Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1989. x, 198p.

Following an introduction by retired United States ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield are eleven essays by American specialists on Japan. Included are such topics as bilateral relations; the cultural, security, and economic dimensions of the relationship; views of the relationship from Southeast Asia; education systems in the two countries; and conflict and cooperation as the twenty-first century approaches. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Lee, Changsoo, and George De Vos, with contributions by Dae-Gyun Chung, et al. *Koreans in Japan: Ethnic Conflict and Accommodation*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1981. xiv, 435p.

A collection of thematic essays, the book includes fifteen chapters organized into sections on history, contemporary issues, and the ethnic experience as shown through a series of case studies. The authors contrast the constitutionally guaranteed political freedoms with the "proclivity for exclusivism" in Japanese social organization. The Korean minority in Japan is one group negatively affected by this trend in social organization. Includes a selected bibliography and an index.

Livingston, Jon, Joe Moore, and Felicia Oldfather (eds.). *Imperial Japan, 1800-1945*. (The Japan Reader, Vol. 1.) (Pantheon's Asia Library.) New York: Pantheon Books, 1973. xix, 517p.

Contains reprints of eighty-two essays and documents on Japanese history from 1787 to 1945. The majority of the essays are written by Americans; some are written by Japanese scholars. Includes introductions to each major section, a brief chronology from 1600 to 1945, and a bibliography of additional readings. A map of Japan and Northeast Asia is also included.

Livingston, Jon, Joe Moore, and Felicia Oldfather (eds.). *Postwar Japan: 1945 to the Present*. (The Japan Reader, Vol. 2) (Pantheon's Asia Library.) New York: Pantheon Books, 1973. xxi, 600p.

Contains reprints of 127 essays by mostly American and some Japanese scholars, speeches, and documents on postwar Japan from 1945 to 1973. Includes introductions to each major section, a brief chronology from 1945 to 1973, and a bibliography of additional readings. A map of Japan is included.

Mansfield, Mike. *Charting a New Course: Mike Mansfield and U.S. Asian Policy. Four Reports by Mike Mansfield*. 1st ed. Rutland, Vermont: Tuttle, 1978. 163p.

Book comprises four reports submitted to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee between August and November 1976 by Senator Mike Mansfield. Each report is based on trips Mansfield made to Asia. The first report calls for a new partnership between the United States and Japan, the second discusses the search for neutrality and independence in Southeast Asia, the third reviews changes taking place in Southeast Asia, and the fourth looks at post-Mao China. The book also includes a brief biography of Mansfield by William D. James, a short photographic essay on Mansfield's career, and an index.

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Moeran, Brian. *Ōkubo Diary: Portrait of a Japanese Valley*. Stanford: Stanford University, 1985. viii, 257p.

A fictionalized account of observations made during two years of doctoral dissertation research and two years of postdoctoral social-anthropology field work in the Oni Valley. The format and style of writing chosen by the author imitate that of classical Japanese writers rather than a familiar Western form. The three-part book describes the setting and main characters, the significance of life in the valley, and personal experiences with the Japanese judicial bureaucracy. Includes bibliographical references.

Moore, Richard H. *Japanese Agriculture: Patterns of Rural Development*. (Westview Special Studies on East Asia.) Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1990. xviii, 337p.

The result of two years of field work in Miyagi Prefecture, the book provides general information on Japanese agriculture in the introduction and then an in-depth analysis of all phases of agricultural development, settlement patterns, land reclamation, land tenure, agrotechnology, agricultural cooperatives, rural industry, rice farming, and domestic agricultural forecasts. An underlying issue throughout the book is the Japanese prohibition on rice imports. Seventy-three statistical tables, thirty-three figures, and sixteen black and white photographs illustrate the text. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Murakami, Kaoru. *Haiteku bōei no susume* (A Case for Hi-Tech Defense of Japan). Tokyo: Saimaru Shuppankai, 1985. 251p.

This book, an update of the 1977 *Nihon seizon no jōken* and the 1982 *Nihon seizon no senryaku*, takes strategic analysis one step further to discuss the application of high technology in Japanese defense. The author calls for new thinking in the Japanese defense establishment so that high technology, which has been used effectively in the civilian community, can be applied to developing a more efficient and cost-effective defense. The study discusses Soviet and United States electronic warfare and Japanese involvement. Includes photographs, tables, and charts.

Murakami, Kaoru. *Heiwa kokka no bōeiron: Nihon no bōei o dō kangaeru ka* (Defense Theory of a Peaceful State: How Do We Consider Japanese Defense?). Tokyo: Saimaru Shuppankai, [1975]. 215p.

The book is divided into four sections: discussions of the postwar contradiction between the Constitution and the Self-Defense Forces; the rekindling of the controversy over the Defense Agency with the Fukushima Decision; the objection of opposition parties, especially the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party, to the Self-Defense Forces; and defense of a resource-poor country.

Murakami, Kaoru. *Nihon seizon no jōken: Keizai anzen hōsho no teigen* (Conditions for Japan's Survival: Proposals for Ensuring Economic Security). Tokyo: Saimaru Shuppankai, 1977. 247p.

Offers a broad look at the strategic problems facing energy-starved Japan at the outset of the 1980s. After making a strong case for the need for security to safeguard Japan's economic survival, the author discusses various aspects of the military situation at the end of the 1970s, including the nature and extent of the Soviet threat, the Jimmy Carter administration's Asia policy, United States-Japanese military cooperation, and limits on Japan's defense budget.

Murakami, Kaoru. *Nihon seizon no senryaku: Gunjiryoku to keizairyoku* (The Strategies for Japan's Survival: The Issues of Military Capability and Economic Power). Tokyo: Saimaru Shuppankai, 1982. 266p.

This book, an update of the 1977 *Nihon seizon no jōken* by the same author, considers the relationship between military and economic strategy. After considering Japanese cooperation and friction with the United States policy toward the Soviet threat, the author proposes his own strategy for world peace, which involves military, especially nuclear reduction, and increased use of economic means. Includes numerous tables and charts interspersed throughout.

Nagai Takashi. *The Bells of Nagasaki*. (Trans., William Johnston.) Tokyo: Kodansha, 1984. xxiii, 118p.

A translation of Nagai's *Nagasaki no kane*, originally published in 1949 as a personal narrative of the August 9, 1945, atomic bombing of Nagasaki. In 1945 the author was a nuclear physicist and dean of the radiology department in the medical school of the University of Nagasaki. As both an expert on radiology and a victim of the bombardment, the author is able to give a unique and detailed account of the days in Nagasaki before, on, and after the August 9 detonation.

Nagai, Yōnosuke. *Gendai to senryaku* (Present-day Strategy). Tokyo: Bungei Shunjū, Shōwa 60 [1985]. 363p.

Despite its title, only the first half of the book deals with present-day strategy. The author begins by stating his intention to provide a basis for a badly needed discussion of national defense in the nuclear age. Subsequent chapters discuss security and the national economy, the Soviet threat, the "fantasy" of a common destiny for Japan and the United States, misunderstanding as a cause of war, and friction and crisis management. The second half of the book deals with historical strategy and discusses the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Korean War, the timeliness of intelligence and the controversy over the breaking of the Japanese code and the possibility of Franklin Roosevelt's prior knowledge of the Pearl Harbor attack, the relationship between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany before World War II, historical examples of the advantage of offense over defense, United States confusion about the Vietnam War, and Karl von Clausewitz's "On War."

Nakata, Tsuyoshi. *"Kokubō chishikijin" no tawagoto* (Silliness of the "Defense Knowledgeable Person"). Tokyo: Shuppanken, 1988. 336p.

In an effort to give the average person the opportunity to arrive at a clearer understanding of the international military situation, the author lists and describes major weapons systems deployed in the 1970s and for each of the years from 1980 through 1988, combining 1986 and 1987. Includes copious notes and numerous charts and tables.

Nakata, Tsuyoshi. *Nihon bōei no arikata: Futsu no hitobito to tomo ni kangaeru* (The Way Japanese Defense Should Be: In the Average Person's Thinking). Tokyo: Ningen no Kagakusha, 1987, (1988 printing). 355p.

The author calls on the Japanese people to stop equivocating about defense issues and take a realistic look at the current world strategic situation. Includes chapters on the military balance doctrine, strategy and tactics, Japan's lack of a military strategy, Soviet strategy before and after the end of World War II, and a preliminary look at the military-strategic balance. Includes numerous maps, charts, and tables.

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Nish, Ian (ed.). *Contemporary European Writing on Japan: Scholarly Views from Eastern and Western Europe*. Woodchurch, Ashford, Kent, United Kingdom: Paul Norbury, 1988. x, 278p. A collection of papers on history, international relations, contemporary politics, sociology, anthropology, theater, music and the arts, and literature presented at the Fourth International Japanese Studies Conference organized by the European Association for Japanese Studies and held at the Sorbonne and the Collège de France, Paris, September 23-26, 1985. The papers are by forty-four contributors who are primarily from Eastern Europe and Western Europe. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Nishihara, Masashi. *Senryaku kenkyū no shikaku: Anzen hoshō senryaku tokuhon. Heiwa to anzen no tame no 12-shō* (The Strategic Studies Perspective: A Strategic Primer on Ensuring Security. Twelve Articles on Peace and Security). Tokyo: Ningen no Kagakusha, 1988. vi, 306p.

In the preface the author points out that Japan's position as a major power heavily involved in world economic and political events requires that the Japanese people, especially politicians, civil servants, scholars, and media personnel, be well versed in strategic studies. The twelve articles, which cover a wide range of strategic issues, are grouped under four headings: historical strategic studies, essential elements in a national strategy, an overview of the United States strategy toward the Soviet Union, and Japanese security. Includes bibliographic notes, an index, five charts, and eight tables.

Norbeck, Edward, and Margaret M. Lock (eds.). *Health, Illness, and Medical Care in Japan: Cultural and Social Dimensions*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1987. xiii, 202p.

Revised and edited papers originally presented at the American Anthropological Association Meeting held in Chicago in November 1983. The publication was sponsored by the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Topics covered by the seven contributors include the cultural and social aspects of health care; political and economic considerations; healthcare providers; care of the aged; psychotherapy, medicalization of distress; and menopausal problems in Japan. Includes bibliographies and indexes.

Ōga, Ryōhei. *Shī rēn no himitsu: Bei-So senryaku no hazama de* (Sea-lane Secrets: U.S.-Soviet Strategic Gaps). Tokyo: Chōbunsha, Shōwa 58 [1983]. 240p.

Discusses the defense of the sea-lanes—which are vital to the economic life of Japan—in the context of global, especially United States-Soviet, confrontation. Covers naval strategic goals, the state of naval warfare with emphasis on submarine and antisubmarine warfare; the disposition of United States and Soviet naval forces and Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force in the Western Pacific; the need for national defense; the possibility of defending the sea-lanes; and United States military strategy. Contains numerous maps, illustrations, orders of battle, and descriptions of Maritime Self-Defense Force ships and aircraft.

Ohnuki-Tierney, Emiko. *The Monkey as Mirror: Symbolic Transformations in Japanese History and Ritual*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987. xiv, 269p.

The author shows how the monkey has been used in Japanese culture. From ancient Japan to the present, the monkey has been a fixture in literature, pictorial art, and the performing arts. It appears as a metaphor for humans, as a symbol, a mediator, a scapegoat, a trickster, and a clown. The author "examines historical transformation of the concept of self and other" and shows the parallel treatment of the monkey and Japan's "special status people," individuals or groups of individuals categorized stereotypically in society because of their culturally "defiled" or "defiling" occupations. Illustrations include six figures and eleven photographs. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Okazaki, Hisahiko. *Jōhō senryaku-ron nōte: rekishi to senryaku ni tsuite, Part 2* (Intelligence and Strategic Thinking, Part 2). Tokyo: PHP Kenkyūjo, 1990. 285p.

Written after the author had been posted to the Japanese embassy in Saudi Arabia, the book takes a more global perspective on Japanese foreign affairs than in his previous book, *Kokka to jōhō*. Essays in this book express concern over the delay in establishing a Japanese intelligence system, give a general introduction to the situation in the Middle East, and discuss Japanese military doctrine and the restructuring of the Japanese-United States alliance.

Okazaki, Hisahiko. *Kokka to jōhō: Nihon no gaikō senryaku o motomete* (State and Intelligence: Demands of Japan's Diplomatic Strategy). Tokyo: Bungei Shunjū, 1980. 235p.

Written by a career foreign service officer, the book begins with a call to the reader to discard preconceived notions and take a new look at Japanese foreign relations and ends with some random thoughts on a "Second Nippon Republic." The bulk of the book contains essays on Japanese relations with the Soviet Union, North Korea, South Korea, China, and the United States.

Okazaki, Hisahiko. *Senryakuteki shikō to wa nani ka* (What Is Strategic Thinking?). Tokyo: Chūō Kōronsha, 1983. 279p.

A general introduction to strategic studies. The first part of the book provides historical background on the traditional balance of power in Asia and the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) and then analyzes the strategic situation since World War II. Modern strategic topics discussed include the fight for democracy, the fundamental structure of the postwar world, nuclear strategy, modern warfare, a strategy emphasizing intelligence, the Japanese alliance strategy, and the comprehensive defense strategy.

Omae, Ken'ichi. *Beyond National Borders: Reflections on Japan and the World*. Tokyo: Kodansha, 1987. xi, 128p.

International economic relations, foreign trade communications, and foreign economic relations between Japan and the United States since 1945 are discussed from the Japanese perspective by the author, who is described in the front material as Japan's "top management guru." The book is an English translation by the author of his 1986 Japanese-language edition. Numerous functional diagrams illustrate the book, which also includes bibliographical references.

Ōtake, Hideo. *Nihon no bōei to kokunai seiji: Detanto kara gunkaku e* (Japanese Defense and Domestic Politics: From Détente to Military Expansion). Tokyo: Sanichi Shobō, 1983. 411p.

Traces the development of Japanese defense through the 1960s and 1970s as a background to the "militarization," "leaning to the right," and "administration" defense policy of the 1980s. The book explains the failure of Prime Minister Sato Eisaku's theory that Japan should take responsibility for its own defense in the face of resistance from the Ministry of Finance and opposition parties and shows how he and subsequent prime ministers were able to work with various political factions to develop a defense policy that would meet the Soviet threat and respond to United States pressure without unduly raising fears of Japanese remilitarization from Japan's neighbors and the Japanese citizenry. Includes extensive bibliographic notes.

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Ōtake, Hideo. *Saigunbi to nashonarizumu: Hoshu, riberaru, shakai minsu shugisha no bōrikan* (Rearmament and Nationalism: Conservative, Liberal, Social Democratic Defense Perspectives). Tokyo: Chūō Kōronsha, Shōwa 63 [1988]. 222p.

Provides a review of the controversy over rearmament in postwar Japan and compares the rearmament situation in West Germany with that in Japan. The assessment is followed by chapters on the formation of the defense establishment in the early 1950s, active rearmament under Prime Minister Yoshida Shigeru and the liberals, and the break up of the Japan Socialist Party over the defense controversy.

Pacific War Research Society (comp.). *Japan's Longest Day*. Tokyo: Kodansha, 1968. 339p.

Fourteen historians compiled this unique description of the events culminating on August 15, 1945, from interviews with seventy-nine individuals in the Japanese government and military who took part in the decision to surrender to the Allied occupation forces. The book was published in 1965 under the title *Nihon no ichiban nagai hi*. Numerous black and white photographs illustrate the text. The book includes a list of the interview participants by name and position held in August 1945 at the end of the book.

Patrick, Hugh T., and Ryuichiro Tachi (eds.). *Japan and the United States Today: Exchange Rates, Macroeconomic Policies, and Financial Market Innovations*. New York: Center on Japanese Economy and Business, Columbia University, 1987. vii, 234p.

The book consists of papers delivered at the first conference sponsored by Columbia University's Center on Japanese Economy and Business, the Institute of Fiscal and Monetary Policy of the Japanese Ministry of Finance, and the Foundation for Advanced Information and Research, Japan, held on June 4-5, 1986. The participants were Japanese and American scholars, business leaders, and government officials. The eighteen papers range in subject from the next steps in resolving Japan-United States economic problems to internationalization of the yen to thoughts on Japanese financial liberalization. Each paper is accompanied by the transcript of the discussion that followed each presentation. Figures and statistical tables illustrate the text. Includes bibliographies.

Peattie, Mark R. *Ishihara Kanji and Japan's Confrontation with the West*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1975. xix, 430p.

A study of the career of Ishihara Kanji (1889-1949), a strategist and general in the Japanese Imperial Army. Emphasis is placed on Ishihara's role in three major crises in the 1930s: the conquest of Manchuria, the rebellion of junior officers in Tokyo, and the war with China. It includes several tables, a map, photographs, a glossary, a bibliography, and an index.

Reischauer, Edwin O. *Japan: Past and Present*. 3d ed., rev. Tokyo: Tuttle, 1964. xii, 323, xiii p.

The revised and updated edition of the original 1946 and 1952 editions by an eminent Japan scholar and United States ambassador to Japan. A standard textbook for American students of Japan, it describes the geography, culture, history, foreign contacts, the feudal system, the establishment of a modern state, the emergence of democratic and later extreme nationalistic trends, World War II, the occupation, and the postwar period. A twenty-one page chronology of major events dating from 660 B.C. to 1963 follows the text. Includes a bibliographic note and an index.

Reischauer, Edwin O. *The Japanese Today: Change and Continuity*. Tokyo: Tuttle, 1988. viii, 426p.

A revised edition of the author's *The Japanese*, published by Harvard University Press in 1977. It provides the geographic and historical settings, discusses the nature of society, and describes the functions of government, the political parties, and the business sector. A final section analyzes Japan and the world. Includes a suggested reading list and an index.

Reischauer, Edwin O., and Albert M. Craig. *Japan: Tradition and Transformation*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1978. x, 347p.

A standard textbook, the material in this book was extracted from the larger work by John K. Fairbank, Edwin O. Reischauer, and Albert M. Craig, *East Asia: Tradition and Transformation* (Houghton Mifflin, 1978). Chapters review Japan's early history and absorption of Chinese civilization; early feudal Japan; the centralized feudal state under the Tokugawa; Japan's response to the West; modernization during the Meiji period; economy, society, democratic trends, and militarism of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; and postwar Japan. Thirteen maps and charts and numerous black and white photographs and reproductions of prints illustrate the text. Includes an index.

Reischauer, Haru Matsukata. *Samurai and Silk: A Japanese and American Heritage*. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1986. ix, 371p.

A biography of the author's two grandfathers—Matsukata Masayoshi (1835-1924), a prime minister, and Arai Ryoichiro (1855-1939), an entrepreneurial silk trader—whose lives coincided with the end of feudalism and the entry of Japan into the modern era. Numerous black and white photographs of the families of these two energetic achievers illustrate the book, as do three maps and genealogies of the Matsukata and Arai families. Includes an index.

Richardson, Bradley M., and Scott C. Flanagan. *Politics in Japan*. (The Little, Brown Series in Comparative Politics. A Country Study.) Boston: Little, Brown, 1984. xiv, 459p.

Includes chapters on the legacies of the past, occupation reforms and postwar political structure, political parties and the context of political competition, culture and society, political culture and continuities in mass and elite behavior, political culture and changes in social and political behavior, political recruitment, interest articulation and aggregation, policymaking, outputs and outcomes, and the capability of the political system. Statistical tables and functional diagrams are used throughout the text. Includes footnotes and an index.

Rohlen, Thomas P. *For Harmony and Strength: Japanese White-Collar Organization in Anthropological Perspective*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1974. 285p.

An in-depth study of the internal dynamics of the "Uedagin Bank," a pseudonym for the bank at which the author did his field work. Numerous aspects of the bank's internal organization and the sociological relationships of its employees are covered as a case study of how a medium-sized Japanese company functions. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Japan in the Contemporary World

Samuels, Richard J. *The Business of the Japanese State: Energy Markets in Comparative and Historical Perspective*. (Cornell Studies in Political Economy.) Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1987. xii, 359p.

The book is essentially a political history of the Japanese energy sector from its late nineteenth-century origins to the mid-1980s. Coal, electric power, oil, and alternative energy industries are described; and Japanese markets, politics, and business are analyzed. Numerous tables and figures provide statistics and show organizational and function relationships in the energy sector. Seven black and white drawings and photographs illustrate the hardships of a coal miner's life in prewar Japan. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Sasaki, Naoto, *Management and Industrial Structure in Japan*. 2d ed. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1990. xvi, 149p.

An update of the 1981 first edition, this book reports on the "drastically changed" Japanese economy in the interim. Introductory chapters on the cultural and economic background of postwar Japan are followed by analyses of the management of human resources, the decision-making mechanism, decisionmaking and policy coordination between industry and government, and the impact on Japanese management of the changing international situation. Sasaki concludes the book with a brief analysis of the changes taking place in the international sector that are having a significant impact on Japan's labor force. Includes a further reading list and an index.

Scalapino, Robert A., and Junnosuke Masumi. *Parties and Politics in Contemporary Japan*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1962. ix, 190p.

Provides historical background and reviews general postwar Japanese political trends from 1945 to 1961. Also includes chapters on the internal composition of political parties, an analysis of the political process, and a case study on the crisis of May-June 1960, during which time there were mass protests against renewal of the Japan-United States security treaty. Tables showing results of polls on various subjects are included with the chapter texts. An appendix presents political data in eighteen statistical charts. Includes bibliographical references and an index.

Shirakawa, Motoharu (ed.). *Bōei onchi? Nihon: Shinbun terebi de wa wakaranai 100-mon 100-tō* (Is Japan Deaf to Defense? 100 Answers to 100 Questions That Television News Does Not Understand). Tokyo: Zenponsha, Shōwa 60 [1985] (Shōwa 61 [1986] printing). 233p.

Takes a popular approach to analyzing national defense. Several defense experts provide answers to the 100 most-asked defense-related questions in a form intended to be understood by the average person. The questions are divided into eight categories: war and peace, the national character of the Soviet Union, the United States-Soviet military situation, the military situation in Asia, the Japanese-United States security system, Japanese defense policy, the Self-Defense Forces, and "other." The book is amply illustrated with tables, charts, and cartoons.

Smith, Thomas Carlyle. *The Agrarian Origins of Modern Japan*. (Stanford Studies in the Civilizations of Eastern Asia.) Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1959. xi, 246p.

The book's thirteen chapters are divided into two major sections: the traditional village and the village in transition. The former section covers village organization in the seventeenth century; the latter section deals with changes from the eighteenth century to the start of the Meiji period in 1868. A brief concluding chapter discusses post-1868 developments. An 1868 map of Japan's sixty-nine provinces, six woodcuts of rural and urban life, one figure showing labor demand for cotton versus rice in a typical village in 1823, and five statistical tables illustrate the text. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Solomon, Richard H., and Masataka Kosaka (eds.). *Kaku no jirenma to Soren no kyōi: Ajia Taiheiyō chū-iki no anzen hoshō* (Nuclear Dilemmas and the Soviet Threat: Ensuring the Security of the Asia-Pacific Region). Tokyo: Ningen no Kagakusha, 1986. 378p.

A Japanese-language translation of the proceedings of the 1984 San Diego meeting of the Security Conference on Asia and the Pacific originally published in English as *The Soviet Far East Military Buildup: Nuclear Dilemmas and Asian Security* (Dover, Massachusetts: Auburn House, 1986; UA830.S69 1986). It is divided into four parts dealing with the Soviet military buildup in the Asia-Pacific region, a regional perspective on the Soviet nuclear threat, the possibility of intensified regional confrontation, and how the European experience with the Soviet nuclear threat relates to Asian security. Includes bibliographical references at the end of each article.

Sonoda, Kyōichi. *Health and Illness in Changing Japanese Society*. Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1988. x, 170p.

Health and disease became significant public policy issues in the 1980s as new social strains emerged in society. Sonoda presents chapters on urbanization and health, change in the family and community, health trends and the problems of medical care, health care for the elderly, community health and medicine, traditional medicine and methods of treatment, socially induced diseases, women smokers, health checkups, reliance on medication, health education communications, and future prospects. Includes bibliographical references and an index.

Stockwin, J.A.A. (James Arthur Ainscow). *Japan: Divided Politics in a Growth Economy*. 2d ed. (Modern Governments Series.) New York: Norton, 1982. xii, 333p.

Provides political analysis of Japan's postwar economic development. The book takes into consideration the impact of the Allied occupation, social developments, legislative initiatives, the role of government, the political opposition, foreign policy, and national security issues. Includes numerous statistical tables, a bibliography, and an index.

Stockwin, J.A.A. (James Arthur Ainscow), Alan Rix, Aurelia George, James Horne, Daiichi Itō, and Martin Collick. *Dynamic and Immobilist Politics in Japan*. (St. Antony's/Macmillan Series.) Basingstoke, Hampshire, United Kingdom: Macmillan, in association with St. Antony's College, Oxford University, 1988. xvi, 342p.

Each of the authors writes one or more essays analyzing the bureaucratic, financial, and social aspects of Japanese politics and the impact they have on domestic and foreign policies. Thirteen tables provide statistical data to support the analyses in four of the essays. Includes bibliographic references and an index.

Sugimoto, Yoshio, and Ross E. Mouer (eds.). *Constructs for Understanding Japan*. (Japanese Studies.) London: Kegan Paul, 1989. xiv, 396p.

A series of essays by Japanese and American scholars. Such topics as the theory of social exchange, quality circles, cross-cultural friendships, the household, resolving social conflict, industrial relations, and methodologies are included to describe and analyze Japanese social life and customs since 1945. Eighteen figures and twenty-five tables are included along with bibliographical references and index.

Japan in the Contemporary World

Takamiya, Susumu, and Keith E. Thurley (eds.). *Japan's Emerging Multinationals: An International Comparison of Policies and Practices*. Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1985. xiii, 287p.

A collection of twelve essays—contributed by scholars from Japan, the United States, and Europe—organized into sections on multinational corporations, a comparative study of British electronics plants, and developing trends in Japanese multinationals. Fifty-seven statistical tables, nineteen figures, and four appendixes provide supplementary data. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Takemura, Ken'ichi. *Nichi-Bei kyōzon no jōken: Nihon wa Amerika no hontō no kyōsa o shiranai* (Conditions for Japanese-American Co-Existence: Japan Does Not Understand America's Real Fear). Tokyo: Taiyō Kikaku Shuppan, 1990. 208p.

Examines Japanese-United States friction with an eye toward resolving the conflict. Traces the problem from the "American declaration of war" calling for a limit to the electronic appliances and automobiles imported from Japan and looks for the actual cause of Japanese-United States friction in United States attempts to limit Japanese imports, from textiles in the mid-1950s and early 1960s to televisions and steel in the 1970s to automobiles in the 1980s, and compares the Japanese situation with that of West Germany. Offers the example of cooperation between the Ronald Reagan and Nakasone Yasuhiro administrations as a lesson in averting a future crisis. Includes tables.

Totman, Conrad D. *Politics in the Tokugawa Bakufu, 1600-1843*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988. xvii, 354p.

This book is the paperback version of the 1967 edition under the same title but adds a new preface and a bibliographical supplement. It provides a historical analysis of the Tokugawa family, its house and military organization and finances, a description of the shogunal castle, the feudal relationship of the Tokugawa with the *daimyō* and various vassals, and the nature of the Tokugawa-era bureaucracy. The book concludes with chapter notes, an extensive bibliography, a bibliographical supplement, a romaji-*kanji* glossary of Japanese terms, and an index.

Uchida, Yoshiko. *Desert Exile: The Uprooting of a Japanese American Family*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1982. 154p.

A first-person narrative of the events surrounding the author's family's evacuation from Berkeley, California, and incarceration in prison camps, first in the California desert and later in the Utah desert, from 1942 to 1943. Prewar photographs as well as those of the Tanforan and Topaz camps are included to illustrate the difficult World War II experiences of an American family of Japanese origin.

Upham, Frank K. *Law and Social Change in Postwar Japan*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1987. x, 269p.

The six-chapter book analyzes Japanese administration of justice; the history of civil rights; sex discrimination against women; law and legislation, industry, and the state; and environmental policy. The author uses case studies to illustrate the dynamic relationship between social change and legal remedies in postwar Japan. Includes bibliographic references and an index.

Utsunomiya, Tokuma. *Gunkaku muyō: 21-seiki o wakamono ni nokosō* (Military Expansion Is of No Use: Save Our Young Men for the Twenty-first Century). Tokyo: Suzusawa Shoten, 1988. 342p.

After noting in the preface the evils brought about by war in the twentieth century, the author describes several sources of tension in the late twentieth century and pleads the cause of military reduction. In the last section, the book stresses the need to learn lessons from the 1930s and listen to opposition parties and the common people and cut back the military.

Vogel, Ezra F. *Japan as Number One: Lessons for America*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1979. xi, 272p.

The challenges, successes, and American responses to postwar Japan are presented in ten chapters. The overlying theme is what the United States can learn from the world's most competitive industrial power and its postindustrial problems. Includes a bibliography and an index.

Vogel, Ezra F. *Japan's New Middle Class; The Salary Man and His Family in a Tokyo Suburb*. 2d ed. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. xiii, 313p.

A detailed analysis of the social conditions of contemporary Japan's middle class. The major parts of the book include: "The Significance of Salary," "The Family and Other Social Systems," "Internal Family Processes," "Mamachi [the Tokyo suburb studied by the author] in Perspective," and "Mamachi Revisited" [a section updating the 1963 first edition of the book]. Includes an appendix reporting on the author's field work, a bibliography, and an index.

Wagatsuma, Hiroshi, and George A. De Vos. *Heritage of Endurance: Family Patterns and Delinquency Formation in Urban Japan*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984. xii, 500p.

An analysis of juvenile delinquency in an urban ward in Tokyo. Emphasis is placed on the study of psychological aspects, family life, and personality and culture. Case studies drawing from material gathered on fifty families show variations in how families succeed in preventing or failing to prevent juvenile delinquency. Field work for the study took place between 1962 and 1968. Includes twenty-five statistical tables, a bibliography, and an index.

Ward, Robert E., and Sakamoto Yoshikazu (eds.). *Democratizing Japan: The Allied Occupation*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1987. xv, 456p.

This collection of fourteen essays covers political planning, politics and government, constitutional developments, and the history of the Allied occupation of Japan between 1945 and 1952. It is based on papers presented at a conference sponsored by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Social Science Research Council with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. It includes two appendixes: one describes the functions of Japan's legislature, the National Diet; the other, a one-leaf plate in a pocket in the back of the book, shows the evolution of United States central postwar planning agencies. Includes bibliographic references and an index.

Japan in the Contemporary World

Watanabe, Akio (ed.). *Sengo Nihon no taigai seisaku: Kokusai kankei no henyō to Nihon no yakuwari* (Postwar Japan's Foreign Policy: Transformations in International Relations and Japan's Role). Tokyo: Yūhikaku, Shōwa 60 [1985]. 11, 374, 6p.

Traces the development of Japanese foreign policy from the end of World War II to the mid-1980s. The first section, called "Creation," deals with the formation of postwar concepts of foreign policy and the formation of a Western-inclined alliance with its old enemy. The second section, entitled "Outlook," covers the period after the reversion of Okinawa, when Japan, with renewed confidence in its relations with the United States, set out to develop its relations with other nations and international organizations. The last section, called "Conversion," deals with Japan's foreign policy issues for the 1980s, as it takes its place as a world leader. Includes several charts and tables interspersed throughout and notes and an index.

Westney, D. Eleanor. *Imitation and Innovation: The Transfer of Western Organizational Patterns to Meiji Japan*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1987. viii, 252p.

This four-chapter book starts with a historical analysis of Western emulation models used in the Meiji period (1868-1912). The rest of the book is devoted to a discussion of how the police, postal system, and newspapers were influenced by Western models. Eleven informational and statistical tables and six figures illustrate the author's findings. Includes a bibliography and an index.

White, James W. *The Sōkagakkai and Mass Society*. (Stanford Studies in Comparative Politics, No. 4.) Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1970. xii, 376p.

The Sōka Gakkai, a militant lay organization associated with the nationalistic Buddhist sect, Nichiren Shōshū, emerged in the aftermath of World War II and developed into a mass movement. Its offshoot, the Kōmeitō, became Japan's third biggest political party. This book describes the history, beliefs, and political activities of the Sōka Gakkai. The book is supplemented with twenty-five tables, four appendixes, a glossary, a bibliography, and an index.

Wolferen, Karel van. *The Enigma of Japanese Power: People and Politics in a Stateless Nation*. London: Macmillan, 1989.

The author opens his book with the statement that although Japan is a major world power, "it does not behave the way most of the world expects a world power to behave." He then proceeds to analyze a wide range of topics, from the neglected role of power and "accommodated mobsters" to the submissive middle class, the role of religion in society, and the role of economics in national security issues. Includes bibliographic references and an index.

Yamazaki, Hiroaki, and Matao Miyamoto (eds.). *Trade Associations in Business History: The International Conference on Business History 14: Proceedings of the Fuji Conference*. (International Conference on Business History, 1987, Fuji Education Center.) Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1988. xxiii, 326p.

Provides the texts, commentaries, and responses for the nine papers presented at the fourth session (January 5-8, 1987) of the third series of business history conferences held annually at the Fuji Educational Center in Shizuoka, Japan. Topics include: the development of business association in prewar Japan, the functions of prewar Japanese trade associations, local trade associations before World War II, the American trade association movement, trade associations and public relations, trade associations in the United Kingdom in the first half of the twentieth century, trade associations and modernization crises in British industry in the early twentieth century, trade associations in Germany in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and trade associations in France between 1830 and 1939. Includes bibliographical references and an index.

Yanagisako, Sylvia Junko. *Transforming the Past: Tradition and Kinship Among Japanese Americans*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1985. xii, 289p.

Provides case studies of American families of Japanese origin in Seattle and Washington state based on interviews the author conducted in 1973-74 and 1974-75. The nine-chapter book is organized into three parts: marriage, filial relations, and siblinghood and kinship. Eleven figures illustrating concepts such as marriage ties and family relationships and twenty-three statistical tables are presented in the text. Includes an appendix providing sampling procedures and representatives of the sample, a bibliography, and an index.

Yoshino, M.Y. (Michael Y.), and Thomas B. Lifson. *The Invisible Link: Japan's Sogo Shosha and the Organization of Trade*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1986. x, 291p.

Analyzes in detail Japan's *sogo shosha*—usually translated as "general trading firms" but more accurately defined as "conglomerate corporations." The fourteen-chapter book includes such topics as historical evolution, competitive dynamics, organizational and administrative processes, human resources, and interunit and interfirm coordination. Includes statistical tables, organizational and functional diagrams, a bibliography, and an index.

Yui, Tsunehiko, and Keiichiro Nakagawa (eds.). *Japanese Management in Historical Perspective: The International Conference on Business History 15: Proceedings of the Fuji Conference*. (International Conference on Business History, 1988, Fuji Education Center.) Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1989. xxii, 290p.

The volume provides the texts, commentaries, and responses for the nine papers presented at the fifth session (January 5-8, 1988) of the third series of business history conferences held annually at the Fuji Educational Center in Shizuoka, Japan. Topics included: the "Learning Industrial Revolution" and business management; a biographic analysis of Hachisuka Mochiaki, a modern businessperson; management practices of private railroads in the Meiji period; the relationship of white-collar employment to the educational system; internal contracting and the genesis of modern labor; innovation and business strategy in the prewar chemical industry; Araki Tōichirō and the development of labor management; the development of machine industries and the evolution of production and labor management; and a case study of factory legislation and employer resistance in the cotton-spinning industry. Includes bibliographical references and an index.



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